Gazette of the United States.

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS BY *JOHN FENNO*, No. 69, *MARKET-STREET*, BETWEEN *SECOND* AND *THIRD STREETS*, PHILADELPHIA.

[No. 54, of Vol. II.] WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1790. [Whole No. 158.]

PLAN OF THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

(A NATIONAL PAPER.)

Publiſhed at the Seat of the NATIONAL GOVERNMENT,

Comprizing

I. EARLY and authentic accounts of the *Proceedings of Congreſs*—its *Laws*, *Acts*, and *Reſolutions*, communicated ſo as to form an hiſtory of the tranſactions of the national government.

II. *Impartial Sketches of the Debates of Congreſs.*

III. *Eſſays* on the great ſubjects of *Government*; alſo upon the local and national rights of the American citizens, as founded upon the national or ſtate Conſtitutions; and upon every other ſubject, which may appear ſuitable for newspaper diſcuſſion.

IV. *A ſeries of Paragraphs*, calculated to catch the "living manners as they riſe," and to point the public attention to objects that have an important reference to domeſtic, ſocial and public happineſs.

V. The *Intereſts* of the United States as connected with their literary Inſtitutions; religious and moral objects; improvements in Science, Arts, EDUCATION and HUMANITY; their foreign treaties, alliances, connections, &c.

VI. Every ſpecies of *Intelligence* which may affect the commercial, agricultural, manufacturing, or political intereſts of the American nation.

VII. A chain of *Domeſtic Occurrences.*

VIII. A ſeries of *foreign articles of Intelligence.*

IX. The *ſtate of the Funds*; *Courſes of Exchange*; *Prices Current.*

CONDITIONS.

Publiſhed every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

The price to ſubſcribers, (excluſive of poſtage) THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The firſt ſemi-annual payment to be made at the time of ſubſcribing: The ſecond at the end of the year.

SUBSCRIPTIONS

Will be received in all the capital towns upon the Continent; *alſo at No.* 69, *Market-Street, between Second and Third Streets, Philadelphia.*

To the PUBLIC.

AT this important criſis, the ideas that fill the mind, are pregnant with events of the greateſt magnitude—to ſtrengthen and complete the *union* of the States—to extend and protect their *commerce*—to explore and arrange the *national funds*—to reſtore and eſtabliſh the *public credit*—will require the *energies* of the patriots and ſages of our country—*Hence the propriety of encreaſing the mediums of knowledge and information.*

AMERICA, from this period begins her national exiſtence—"THE WORLD IS ALL BEFORE HER"—the wiſdom and folly—the miſery and proſperity of the *empires*, *ſtates*, and *kingdoms*, which have had their day npon the great theatre of time, and are now no more, ſuggeſt the moſt important mementos—theſe, with the rapid ſeries of events, in which our country has been involved, have taught the enlightened citizens of the United States, that *freedom* and *government*—*liberty* and *laws*, are inſeparable.

This conviction led to the adoption of the new conſtitution; for however VARIOUS the ſentiments, reſpecting the *merits* of this ſyſtem, all GOOD MEN are agreed in the neceſſity of an *efficient federal government.*

A paper, therefore, eſtabliſhed upon *national*, *independent*, and *impartial principles*—which ſhall take up the premiſed articles, upon a COMPETENT PLAN, it is preſumed, will be highly intereſting, and meet with public approbation and patronage.

The Editor of this publication is determined to leave no avenue of information unexplored:—He ſolicits the aſſiſtance of perſons of leiſure and abilities—which, united with his own aſſiduity, he flatters himſelf will render the Gazette of the United States not unworthy general encouragement——and is, with due reſpect, the public's humble ſervant, *THE EDITOR.*

April 15, 1790.

THIS publication commenced with the preſent government of the United States:—Its principal objects are compriſed in the above plan; they have been thus far attended to, according to the beſt abilities of the Editor—and that they are deemed intereſting, has been evinced by the general approbation which the paper has received, and the extenſive circulation it has obtained: It ſhall be the aim of the Editor to keep up the ſpirit of his plan—every communication conducive to that point, will be gratefully received.—*Freedom*, *Government*, *Union* and *Peace* conſtitute the happineſs of every country—the United States in a particular manner, have all their preſent enjoyments, and future hopes, ſuſpended on the preſervation of theſe *eſſential pillars* of human felicity: In an ardent wiſh to promote theſe great objects, the "Gazette of the United States" originated—to theſe it has been—and ſhall be ſedulouſly devoted; and while it continues an impartial vehicle to the public of governmental tranſactions, and intereſting information on the moſt important ſubjects of life, the Editor cannot fail of public encouragement.

Agreeable to the original deſign, the publication is now commenced in Philadelphia, the ſeat of government for the United States.—The patronage of the citizens of this metropolis is hereby ſolicited:—Thoſe who may wiſh to form a judgment of the work, are reſpectfully informed that the firſt volume (from April 1789, to April 1790) may be inſpected at the houſe of the Editor, No. 69, Market-Street.

The ſecond volume commenced in April laſt: The Editor can ſupply the numbers complete from that period—which contain the laws of the ſecond ſeſſion of Congreſs—and the debates and proceedings of the houſe of Repreſentatives, during four months of the ſeſſion.

Among the innumerable bleſſings derived to the people of the United States from the preſent general government, there is none productive of happier effects than that ſpirit of UNIVERSAL CITIZENSHIP which has in a great meaſure eradicated party and local diſtinctions, and now forms a great national feature in the American character.——The Editor therefore, with confidence, takes his ſtation in the capital of the United States, being fully perſuaded, that in proportion to his merits, he will receive the patronage of the public. *JOHN FENNO.*

FOR THE GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES.

EXPERIMENTS on the SARAGHTOGA WATERS.

From a Communication to STEPHEN VAN WYCK, Eſq.

By SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, *Eſq. M. D. in Republ. Ebor. LXX vir*; *&c. &c.*

—"THE temperature of the ſurrounding atmoſphere being at the fifty eighth degree of FARENHEIT's ſcale, the heat of the uppermoſt Spring was forty nine and an half degrees; that of the lower fifty-one and a half.

Corroſive ſublimate of Mercury when diſſolved in the water, underwent NO perceptible alteration. As this ſubſtance was not decompounded, it is clear there was no Alkali preſent in the Spring, in its aerated ſtate.

Aerated fixed vegetable Alkali rendered the water turbid, and a white precipitate ſoon fell down in large quantity. A plain indication of earth diſſolved in the water.

The kind and quality of this earth was ſtrikingly ſhewn by the following experiments. 1. *Solution of Soap in Alkohol* was quickly decompoſed. 2. *Acid of Sugar* very ſpeedily threw down a copious white precipitate. This laſt was exceedingly beautiful, and proved the quantity of *Lime* to be remarkably abundant

To determine whether the *Vitriolic* and *Muriatic* acids were contained in the water, the two enſuing experiments were made. 1. *A ſolution of Silver in the Nitrous Acid*, became very white and milk-like, inſtantly on being added. 2. *An aqueous ſolution of acetated Lead*, was precipitated immediately after mixture, in the form of a white powder. Whence it is preſumable the water contains both *Glauber's Salt* and *Sea-Salt*, eſpecially ſince much ſaline matter is afforded, by evaporation.

Green Vitriol at firſt diſſolved readily, but afterwards on ſtanding, a yellowiſh ochre was depoſited.

Lunar Cauſtic, was inſtantly decompoſed, white flocculi roſe plentifully to the top of the water, and floated there, forming white ſtriæ as they paſſed upwards; within a minute they loſt their whiteneſs, in a conſiderable degree, became of an aſh or dove-colour, and ſunk one after another to the bottom. The whole liquor then appeared turpid and ſomewhat purple.

Laſtly, the preſence of *Iron* was proved by theſe two experiments. 1. *Phlogiſticated Alkali* aſſumed on mixture, a blue colour. 2. *Saturated Tincture of Galls in Alkohol*, acquired ſomewhat of a purple hue. The chalybeate impregnation is however weak, for the quantity of ferruginous matter is ſmall, and contained in the uppermoſt ſpring only.

From which experiments, and from thoſe formerly publiſhed on the ſame ſubject, it is evident the Saraghtoga waters contain as principal ingredients: 1. Ærial acid. 2. Lime. 3. Sea-ſalt. 4. Glauber's Salt. 5. Iron.

Much remains to be ſaid on their medicinal qualities and effects; but I ſhall ſtop here for the preſent, with recommending to the curious, an attentive peruſal of Sir *Forbern Birgman*'s truly ſcientific and elaborate Eſſay on the *Analyſis of Waters*, whenever they viſit mineral ſprings."——

HESSIAN FLY.

MR. FENNO,

WE are ſorry to learn that the *Wheat Inſect* has not yet ceaſed to be troubleſome. Conſiderable damage has been done already to thoſe crops which were ſowed early; inſomuch that the farmers in ſome places have plowed up ſome of their Wheat-fields and ſowed Rye. The hiſtory of this animal is now ſo well underſtood, that it is in the power of Farmers to avoid much of its miſchief, by committing their ſeed to the ground as late in the ſeaſon as it will poſſibly bear. This will keep the inſect away until ſpring; and then if the land be rich and well-manured, vegetation will proceed ſo faſt with the advance of the warm ſeaſon that the Wheat will outgrow it. Theſe are matters of great importance, and ought to be attended to by all friends to the agricultural intereſt. It is much to be feared the Fly will never wholly leave our country, but remain a perpetual obſtacle to the raiſing of Wheat.—But this idea, ſo far from diſcouraging, ought rather to incite us to ſome extraordinary exertion to ſurmount the difficulty. One of our citizens,* we are informed, has ſent to ſome of the Naturaliſts in Europe, ſpecimens of the Heſſian-Fly, that it may be certainly decided whether the ſpecies be new or not; and whether like damage has ever happened in that part of the globe from a ſimilar cauſe.

* DR. MITCHELL. As appears by his Epiſtola ad Prof. WALKER: "Neſcio certè an ſpecies nata vel nova ſit; hoc tamen tuæ "perſpicaciæ et acumini illico patebit. Plantas tritici ſolo quam- "vis feraci vigentes, ſæpè penè necavit hocce dirum animal, ſa- "piùs penitùs abſumpſit. Calamitas inde orta ita agricolas affe- "cit, ut ii, qui olim modios centenos vendere ſoliti ſunt, vix aut "ne vix quidem hodiè farra in uſum familiæ quotidianum me- "tere queant. Rus itaque triſte, arva nuda, incolæ egeni. Pau- "pertatis ſpecies, pecunâ hiſce de cauſis deficiente, ubique appar- "ens. Ære alieno populus, et domi et foras oppreſſus."—— Alſo, from his anſwer to Monſieur D'ANTIE, who had written to him from Paris for information about American Inſects: "Je "vous fais paſſer l'inſecte, qui pour pluſieurs années a detruite "nos moiſſons, c'eſt une petite mauche, qui met ſes oeufs dans "l'herbe du froment, et ne demeure jamais dans les graines, &c." And likewiſe, from his communication to the Preſident of the Royal Society: "Thus by the two-fold operation of *Eroſion* and "*Preſſure* have our harveſts been miſerably deſtroyed for a number "of years. You now learn how unfounded were the apprehen- "ſions entertained by government about importing this Inſect in "the grain. A like fearfulneſs prevailed in Canada during the "winter 1789, when during a ſcarcity of bread-corn in the pro- "vince of Quebec, Lord DORCHESTER earneſtly enquired, Whe- "ther there was any danger of introducing the Inſect in the "Wheat brought from the States of New-York and Vermont, to "which I replied, that moſt certainly there was no danger."

LETTER

From a reſpectable commercial houſe in L'Orient to a gentleman in Boſton,

L'ORIENT, MAY 15, 1790.

SIR,

"THE effect of our late glorious revolution, operating on commerce as well as politicks, and ſome material changes having already taken place in conſequence, we embrace this as a favourable moment to renew our aſpects, and acknowledgments, to our correſpondents at large, when we can have any intereſting information to give them, as well concerning the general trade of the kingdom, as what relates to this port in particular, whoſe ſuperior advantages juſtly entitle it to a preference over others, from its vicinity to the main ocean, the convenience and ſafety of its harbour, and the trifling charges veſſels are liable to on entry, as mentioned in our price current which we annex for your information and government.

"The changes we have to announce are,
"The ſuppreſſion of our Eaſt-India company,
"The abolition of the freedom of this port, and,
"The emiſſion of government notes.

"The firſt met with much oppoſition, but was notwithſtanding decreed; ſo that the trade to India is now laid open, to the general benefit of the nation, and we think the particular advantage of this town, which, joining to its other conveniences, that of having the proper warehouſes and offices completely eſtabliſhed, and the face of that trade already turned towards it muſt command a preferance, and continue the fixed mart for the ſale of Eaſt-India goods, which we preſume will be more reaſonable in future than heretofore.

"The abolition of the freedom of this port met with leſs oppoſition, as it was a meaſure ſought for by the inhabitants, who found it only ſerved as an encouragement to ſmugling, to the prejudice of the fair trader, whoſe intercourſe with the reſt of the kingdom was reſtrained, as no article that once came into the town, could return by land, or be received at any other of our ports, without paying duties, as though the town were foreign; and here we muſt obſerve, leſt an idea ſhould go abroad to the contrary, that the taking away this freedom does not prejudice our trade with America, your reſident at our court was conſulted on the buſineſs, and nothing being altered reſpecting the treaty of 1787, our intercourſe with you will be carried on as uſual, without any increaſe of duties or charges, the only difference is the goods muſt now be as it were bonded.

"The emiſſion of government notes, or aſſignats as they are called, was to ſupply the want of the circulation of ſpecie, which was either hoarded up by the monied people, or ſent out of the kingdom from intereſted motives, to the great prejudice and even ſtagnation of trade; the amount is limited to four hundred millions of livres, and they are ſo much preferable to bank notes, that they bear intereſt at the rate of 3 per cent. per ann. are equally transferable, being payable to bearer, and are guaranteed by, and to be paid from, a property of above eight hundred millions, late belonging to the clergy, and which is now on ſale.

"Our illuſtrious national aſſembly, to perfect the great work it has begun, has many other improvements in agitation, one in particular, to fix a common ſtandard for weights and meaſures, in which the co-operation of England is ſought for; but theſe are the moſt intereſting changes that have as yet taken place; there is however another in the reſtrictions they laboured under, being taken off the tanneries; ſoap and ſtarch manufactories, which though, ſeemingly of little conſequence to you, we mention, in the hope that it may encreaſe our connections with your States, by opening a new branch of commerce, in the exportation of bark, green hides, tallow and kelp, if thoſe articles abound with you; it may alſo encreaſe the conſumption of fiſh oil, which, as well as whale, are at preſent of very ſlow demand, owing to the quantities imported laſt ſeaſon, and every port being over ſtocked: whale bone is likewiſe ſlack from the ſame reaſon, but pot and pearl aſhes on the contrary are in high demand, nor can we get enough for the conſumption; tobacco, rice, wheat, flour,

and good ſhip timber are alſo good articles here, and we hope next ſeaſon your flax-ſeed will ſell currently, as eſſays have been made this year, and the laſt; but your proviſions, pitch, tar, or turpentine, have not as yet recovered the diſrepute they fell into by being badly made up, very foul, and ſhort in weight.

"After this detail which we hope will not be unacceptable, it only remains for us to expreſs the ardent wiſh we form, that in this new arrangement of things, and from the regulations which we underſtand are taking place in your conſtitution; the reſult may inſure the freedom and happineſs of each, and perfectly cement the union of both countries; in this wi.., and one for your proſperity, we remain truly and ſincerely,

Your obedient humble ſervants, &c.

BRUSSELS, Auguſt 11.

THE following letter has been received by the Supreme Belgic Congreſs, from commandant Schipplacken, from Battice, the 8th inſtant.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to acquaint you, that having left Liege yeſterday at eleven in the forenoon with a body of 1500 men, we took the town of Herve about half paſt ſeven in the evening, where we found our three pieces of cannon, cheſts, tents, baggage, &c.

I uſed all the means in my power to prevent pillage and diſorder, but they proved abortive, owing to the long reſiſtance made by the Auſtrians, and that of ſeveral thouſand peaſants and citizens, who fired at us from the windows, and behind hedges.

Our loſs in killed is not very conſiderable; but in wounded a great many. We have had the misfortune to loſe the brave lieutenant colonel de Reſtaing, who was killed by a muſket ſhot about three-quarters of a league from the town, fired from the houſe of a peaſant, to which we ſet fire. What contributed moſt to the cataſtrophe of the day was, the inhabitants having left their houſes, the ſoldiers forced them to diſcover thoſe who fired on them, and who, on being found, became objects of their fury.

I am &c.

LONDON, Auguſt 31.

Letters from the continent adviſe that the wheat, barley, and rice harveſts, in the ſouthern provinces of Spain and Portugal have proved abundant and were well got in about the 24th of July. The olives, dates, oranges, lemons, grapes, and other autumnal fruits, were in good order, and promiſe a plentiful crop.—The ſilk harveſt, as it is called, in the worm provinces of Andaluſia, Mercia, Valencia, and the diſtrict of La Mancha, was rather ſhort owing to the heavy rains that prevailed, with a ſtrong S. W. wind, during the working months, whereby a prodigious number of worms periſhed. The proviſion, of all kinds were in general plentiful, and conſequently cheap, oats excepted, for which there was a very ſmart demand at moſt of the ports on the Mediterranean.

The dutch fleet, which was lately at Spithead, is now anchored in the Texel. This intelligence was brought to Portſmouth by a brig which left Holland a few days ſince.

The French, with their uſual activity, are taking the moſt effectual means of ſpreading over Europe the knowledge neceſſary to inſpire their fellow-creatures with a juſt ſenſe of their rank. French books and papers are proſcribed in every deſpotic country. N'Importe! They have manufactured many thouſands of handkerchiefs, on which they have printed in all European languages, the declaration of the rights of man, and theſe handkerchiefs they ſent to the fair at Frankfort, the great mart of Germany, and to which the chapmen of all countries come. They were bought up with avidity, and are already diſperſed over Europe.

The National Aſſembly of France have emitted a *paper medium*, to the amount of 400,000,000 livres, and funded it on the confiſcated property of the clergy.

M. d'Orleans loſes by the decree of France, four millions two hundred thouſand livres per annum——a ſum almoſt equal to 100,000l. ſterl.

BOSTON, October 22.

Capt. RUSSEL, in the ſhip William, from Peterſburgh, put into Falmouth, in England, which place he left the 9th of September, at which time the preſs was as violent as ever, four of his men were preſſed on board of an Engliſh frigate, but he got them off again. The Captain of the Engliſh frigate informed him that war muſt unavoidably take place very ſoon. It was ſaid that the Engliſh fleet was very poorly manned, they having been obliged to take the tag rag of creation in order to get their ſhips at ſea.

From the "*Journal de Liberte*," of Aug. 29th, we have extracted the following paragraph:—

PARIS, Auguſt 29.

THE horizon, as we have always feared, is ſtill more and more obſcured.—Lord GOWER, the Engliſh Ambaſſador, diſpatched, the day before yeſterday, Mr. *Shaw*, one of the cabinet meſſengers, with official diſpatches for London. Yeſterday morning he ſent Mr. *Broughton*, another extraordinary meſſenger, and on the evening the departure of a third was expected. His Lordſhip ſpent all Friday night in preparing diſpatches with his Secretaries. We ſhall ſoon know, by the reſult of theſe diſpatches, whether England has meant all along to quarrel with us; For there is certainly nothing in the decree relative to Spain, which can furniſh her with any reaſonable pretence for a quarrel now. We further add, that no Engliſhman, who thinks, can forbear applauding it; for every independent nation has, without doubt, the right to watch over its own welfare and defence.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVES.

CONNECTICUT.

Hon. *Roger Sherman*, 2969 votes. **Pierpont Edwards*, 2239. **James Hillhouſe*, 2035. *Jonathan Sturgeſs*, 1730. *Jonathan Trumbull*, Eſquires, 1720. [Theſe gentlemen having the higheſt number of votes of the 12 candidates, are choſen. The higheſt number of votes for the unſucceſsful candidates, was for Mr. *Reeve*, 1672, the loweſt, Mr. *Davenport*, 786. * New members, vice Hon. Meſſrs. *Wadſworth* and *Huntington*.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Six candidates there are, viz. Hon. Mr. *Bourne*, (the preſent Repreſentative) Meſſrs. *P. Mumford*, *J. Comſtock*, *James Sheldon*, *Stephen Arnold*, and *Peleg Arnold*. The votes in Newport, were, for *Mr. Mumford* 80. *Mr. Comſtock* 1. We have ſince heard, that the Hon. Mr. *Bourne*, is re-elected.

Accounts from Plymouth, &c. (Mr. *Partridge's* diſtrict) inform us, that there is not a choice of Federal Repreſentative in that diſtrict; and that *Sherjaſhub Bourn* and *Thomas Davis*, Eſquires, ſtand the higheſt on the poll.

HARTFORD, October 25.

Laſt Friday, the circuit court, for the diſtrict of Connecticut, was opened in this city. The chief juſtice, in his charge to the grand jury, read and commented on the law of the United States for defining and puniſhing certain crimes. In the courſe of his addreſs, he made many pointed remarks upon the nature of certain offences, and the duty of the grand jury; and delivered the whole with elegant ſimplicity and preciſion. The court found buſineſs ſufficient to detain them a part of the preſent week.

The following gentlemen were admitted attorneys and councillors: *William Judd*, *John Trumbull*, *Thomas Y. Seymour*, *Jonathan Brace*, *Joſhua Coit*, *Sylveſter Gilbert*, *William Moſely*, *Alexander Wolcott*, *Noah Webſter, jun.* *Enoch Perkins*, *Ephraim Root*, *John Williams*, *Thomas Cheſter*, *John Smith*, *and Samuel Whittleſey*, *Eſquires.*

ELIZABETH (*Hager's*) TOWN, (M). *Oct.* 21.

YESTERDAY afternoon, at 2 o'clock, the approach of the Preſident of the United States was announced in this town, when (to the great honor of the troop) the company of Light Horſe, under the command of Capt. Davis, paraded ſplendidly equipped, in a few minutes, and with the principal gentlemen, met the illuſtrious ſtranger three miles from town, and eſcorted him to its environs, where they were met by that beautiful and martial like company of infantry, commanded by Capt. *Ott*. He was then conducted through the main ſtreet, (the bells ringing) amidſt the welcome applauſes of its grateful inhabitants, to Mr. Bellzhoover's Tavern.

In the evening the town was illuminated, bonfires appeared in all quarters, and every public demonſtration of joy was exhibited on the happy occaſion.

An elegant ſupper was prepared by direction, of which the Preſident and principal inhabitants partook; at the cloſe of which a number of toaſts were drank, accompanied with a diſcharge of artillery and a volley of muſquetry to each.

The whole ſcene of perfect pleaſure, good humor, ſatisfaction, and hilarity terminated before ten o'clock, in the greateſt order.

This morning at ſeven o'clock, our renowned chief bade us an affectionate adieu—and ſet out for Williams-port, in order to take his paſſage down that noble river (the American Thames) which will be proud to waft him home.

The following ADDRESS was preſented.

To THE PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES.

SIR,

WE the inhabitants of Elizabethtown and its vicinity, being deeply impreſſed with your illuſtrious character, and ſenſibly awake to your reſplendent and innumerable virtues, hail you a hearty welcome!

We are happy to find, that notwithſtanding your perils, toils, and guardianſhip, you are ſtill able to grant us this firſt, this greateſt of all favors—*your preſence*.

We felicitate ourſelves on your exploring our country—and as you already reign in our hearts, ſo we ſhould think ourſelves doubly bleſſed, could we have the honor to be included within your more eſpecial command and juriſdiction—within the grand centre of virtues.

Our beloved Chief! Be pleaſed to accept our moſt grateful thanks for this honor conferred on us. And may the diſpoſer of all things lengthen out your days, ſo that you may behold with ſatisfaction, the virtue and proſperity of the people whom you have made free. And when you come to cloſe the laſt volume of your illuſtrious actions, may you be crowned with a crown not made with hands.

THOMAS SPRIGG,
HENRY SHRYOCK,
WILLIAM LEE,
(In behalf of the whole.

Elizabethtown, Oct. 20, 1790.

The Preſident was pleaſed to return the following Anſwer.

To the INHABITANTS of ELIZABETHTOWN and its VICINITY.

Gentlemen,

THE cordial welcome, which you give me to Elizabeth Town, and the very flattering expreſſions of regard, contained in your addreſs, claim and receive my grateful and ſincere acknowledgements.

Eſtimating, as I do, the affection and eſteem of my fellow-citizens, and conſcious that my beſt pretention to their approbation is founded in an earneſt endeavour faithfully to diſcharge the duties which have been aſſigned me, I cannot better reply to their confidence than by aſſuring them that the ſame impartiality, which has heretofore directed, will continue to govern my conduct in the execution of public truſts.

I offer ſincere wiſhes for your temporal happineſs and future felicity.

G. WASHINGTON.

[*THE readers of the Columbian Centinel have for ſome time paſt been entertained with the lucubrations of a writer, whoſe Eſſays are entitled* "The Yankee:"—*The following judicious Obſervations on Wit, or* "The Art of Joking," *are extracted from the ninth number of that paper.*]

THE ART OF JOKING.

NOBODY is affronted at being called a wit; notwithſtanding, an injudicious diſplay of wit is apt to affront others. It is inherent in human nature to ſtrive for admiration; and ſelf-love will often triumph over prudence. The vanity of exhibiting fine talents is ſtrongly marked in moſt characters; but many had rather be complimented for the poſſeſſion of wit and humor, than for the more excellent qualifications of wiſdom and virtue. This prepoſterous and unaccountable vanity, is the conſtant harbinger of indiſcretion. A perſon, who is ambitious of being remarked for brilliant atchievements and flaſhy feats, will not heſitate, in the warmth of his favorite, hobby horſical purſuit, to riſk the loſs of his beſt friend, to gain the frivolous honor of *ſpeaking a joke*.

Whenever the ſearch after wit leads us into *affectation*, we become inſupportable to the patience of all companies. A man, conſcious he deſerves applauſe, who pauſes in proper places of his converſation, to be praiſed, will be frequently diſappointed in the approbation of men of ſenſe.

Wit is at no time more ſhocking than when united with wickedneſs. This deteſtable combination, when it is ſent into the world under the denomination of *ſlander*, is offenſive to delicacy, and ſubverſive of morals. If verbal indiſcretion is without palliation, written ſcandal can ſurely have no excuſe. In the paroxyſm of anger, a ſarcaſtic expreſſion may be overlooked by thoſe who conſider the imperfection of our natures. But he who with deliberation, and premeditated malice, wantonly writes and publiſhes his friend's deformities and weakneſſes, real or ſuppoſed, deſerves leſs clemency than him who errs through paſſion.

MR. FENNO,

I HAVE read with great pleaſure the article which has for ſometime paſt appeared in the Gazette of the United States, under the title of "*Diſcourſes on Davila.*" The Hiſtory of France, written by this celebrated Italian, has never fallen into my hands; I have, however, ſeen it mentioned by ſeveral writers of eminence, as a maſterly performance. The moſt intereſting period of the affairs of France, I find, is comprized in this hiſtory—viz. The time of the civil wars occaſioned by the reformation. It is an old obſervation, "that we reaſon beſt from experience." Every event that has been hitherto detailed by the author of the Diſcourſes, confirms the leading ſentiment of the writer, and ſhews how deplorable is the condition of mankind, without that dernier reſort of freedom, A FREE CONSTITUTION, when under the controul of deſpotiſm, ariſtocracy, or powerful factious leaders of a party. The natural, irrefragable truths deducible from the reflections of this nervous and independent writer, ſhould inſpire the free citizens of this riſing republic, with the moſt profound veneration for, and attachment to the conſtitution of the United States, which while it holds out the moſt powerful incitements to a patriotic line of conduct, ſecures the equal rights of all; and by a happy adoption of the tripple balance, guards and protects us from the tyranny of the *one* the *few*, or the *many*.

FROM THE COLUMBIAN CENTINEL.

Mr. RUSSELL,

You are requeſted to publiſh the following in the Centinel.

Your's, &c. E. D.

WE the ſubſcribers feel ourſelves in duty bound thus publicly to acknowledge for ourſelves, and in behalf of the mercantile and Maritime intereſt of theſe United States, the particular obligations we and they, in general, are under to Mr. JOHN BROWN CUTTING, a citizen of America now in London, for his unwearied applications and conſtant ſucceſs, in effecting the releaſe of all the American Seamen, who were ſuffering by an indiſcriminate preſs, which exiſted in all the ports of Great-Britain, from the month of April, until the time of our departure, and we doubt not that the other maſters of American ſhips, will be equally ready to make known the grateful ſenſe we all entertained of Mr. CUTTING's friendſhip.

TRISTRAM BARNARD,	RICHARD S. TIBBITTS,
EDWARD DAVIS,	SAMUEL CALDER,
CHARLES C. RUSSELL,	FITZWILLM. SARGEANT,

Boſton, Oct. 23, 1789.

From Mr. T. ALLEN's MARINE JOURNAL.

Navigators keep a good look out.

DUE S. S. W. ½ W. ſeven miles diſtant from the S.W. Point of Sand-Key, off Turks Iſland lies a ledge of rocks of about two hundred yards in length, and one hundred in breadth, hitherto unknown: Upon the ſhoaleſt part of which is but ſeven feet water—from thence the depth is irregular, varying greatly every caſt of the lead. Thoſe rocks are not diſcoverable by the leaſt rip or breaking of the ſea, hence they become more dangerous and require a good look out, by keeping the land bearing, to avoid them by the courſe above. Perhaps this account will not at firſt be credited by old navigators; indeed it is aſtoniſhing that ſo many hundreds of veſſels yearly paſſing this paſſage, that it ſhould never have been

known before. To remove any doubts that may arise respecting the truth of this assertion, I shall just note, that on the 14th Sept. last, I saw the British ship Endymion of 44 guns laying upon her beam ends upon those rocks, bearing N. W. by W. Sand-Key then bearing N. ½ W. I judged five leagues distant. I run in between the ship and the key, where the passage is safe, and ocean water for five miles between the rocks and the land. The bearings and distance of those rocks I received from the sailing master of the ship, who has taken an accurate survey of the same. The Edymion struck upon those rocks at half past 8 in the morning, clear weather: She was from Jamaica bound to Turks-Island with cannon, commanded by Lieut. Daniel Woodriff (the Captain being sick in Jamaica) and had on board a good pilot. As lives and property of mariners are dependant in a great measure upon the knowledge of reefs and shoals, I am induced to give this early publication, flattering myself it will soon be confirmed to the satisfaction of the doubtful. *B. Snow.*

The Tablet.—No. 149.

"Such causes exist in the United States as are favorable to a prosperous and permanent government."

THE long contested question, *whether men can govern themselves*, is now fairly brought to the test of an experiment. From present appearances, there is good reason to expect the point will be so settled, as to establish the affirmative of the question. Are not the people of the United States in the actual enjoyment of a free, and energetic state of government? And may they not, in the most proper sense of expressions, be said to *govern themselves?* What circumstances can be discerned, that threaten to diminish either the energy or the freedom of our government? Is not the state of society such, as to include the essential materials for forming those civil institutions which will continue long, because there can never exist a reason or a motive for altering them? It may be well to enquire, what can have induced so many wise legislators to doubt the practicability of a *self-governed* people.

The two main objections against conceding to the point in question are; firstly, that the general character of human nature does not authorise such a concession; and secondly, that the whole concurrence of historical testimony contradicts the idea, that a people will continue to govern themselves, in a cool, a reasonable, and efficient manner. I will make no particular remarks upon the first of these objections, because the advocates of it collect their general notions of human nature from historical facts, and therefore both objections do, in reality, form but one.

Politicians give an air of certainty to their inferences, when they attempt to prove that men always *must be*, exactly what they always *have been*. It will be asked, that as no people ever *were* found, who, properly speaking, did govern themselves, why may it not be inferred that no such ever *will* exist? The fallacy of the inference proceeds from its being extended too far. The examples that are adduced in support of the principle should only be applied to the proof of cases similar to themselves. A difference in circumstances may counteract all the force that is intended to be derived from the comparison. For instance, a people who were suddenly delivered from a long established despotism, and totally exonerated from a despot, would nevertheless, by bad management, soon reduce themselves back to despotism. Such an event would authorise an inference, that some other people, exactly so situated, would be in danger of a like disaster. But it furnishes no argument that such a description of men, as inhabit the United States, cannot preserve themselves from despotism. An ignorant, servile people cannot govern themselves, because they have neither knowledge nor spirit adequate to such a purpose. A turbulent warlike people will not govern themselves, because their love of plunder and confusion is superior to their love of order and protection. They can neither feel it to be their interest, nor conceive it to be their duty to encourage mild and equitable institutions. But it is far otherwise with respect to a nation, composed of traders, mechanics, and planters, who have a predilection for their several occupations; whose views and competitions generally relate to private objects of business; and whose personal prosperity is perceived to be essentially blended with that of the government. When a man, by honest industry, has acquired property, he feels a solicitude about the protection of it. Why then should he not be an enemy to faction, and to every other cause that really threatens to dissipate the maxims, and defeat the operations of law and justice? The people of the United States will not easily be beguiled into a bad choice of rulers, because the public opinion is so well informed as to be competent to decide upon the merit of characters; and it will be found, that the great mass of individuals know too well what promotes their own interest and safety, not to reprobate the idea of forming a legislature of weak and wicked men.

Since the new government commenced its career, it is obvious to the eye of a most careless observer, that the circumstances as well as the character of our inhabitants have meliorated. The talents discovered in the various executive departments, and the confidence which a judicious administration has inspired in the public mind, are conspicuous proofs that an enlightened people will be best satisfied, when they are best governed. It can never be the interest of one branch of the community, in a free country, to destroy the prosperity of another, nor can the rich derive such durable advantage over the poor, by oppressive laws, as by those that are mild and equitable. When rulers learn that their dignity consists not in being arbitrary and severe, they will have no motive to assume those attrocious qualities. When citizens are habituated to the idea, that their safety is greater in obeying than in opposing the laws, few men will be so foolish or perverse, as to join in pernicious combinations against the government. *(To be continued.)*

Philadelphia, Nov. 3.

WAR ONCE MORE!

A letter was received by a gentleman in this city last Evening, from Alexandria, which informs that a vessel had arrived at Rappahannock, in 22 days from England, and brought an account that WAR had been declared by Great Britain against Spain.

By accounts from the eastward, we learn that the Spanish fleet of 36 sail of the line, returned to the port of Cadiz the 9th September, after a cruise of six weeks.

The last European intelligence leaves us in doubt respecting the affairs of the Brabant Patriots—the late convention between Austria and Prussia, bears a most inauspicious aspect on their affairs.

We have seen some French papers of the month of August; they contain in substance the articles which have appeared in the English papers, and which have been transcribed into the American Gazettes—some of them contain very bold strictures on the transactions of the National Assembly; these are denominated Aristocratic Gazettes.

The King of Hungary, by his effecting a peace for his distressed dominions, proves himself to be both a great and good man. Not great by wading through seas of blood and scenes of devastation, to the accomplishment of some trivial object of ambition, or to gratify the selfish feelings of resentment and revenge; but from having through generous concession and manly negociation, restored the blessings of peace to his impoverished and depopulated country.—How are the distinguished butchers of the human race obscured by the mild lustre of humanity? *Fed. Gaz.*

"In England, every possible encouragement has been given to the woolen manufacture; in Ireland, to the linen; in France, to those of silk, of cottons, of woollens, and almost all others which can furnish labor to her industrious artizans: many have not only been patronized, but carried on at the expence of government: in these ways success has been ensured."

Capt. Jones, of the Goliah, who arrived at New-York on Thursday, passed through a British fleet of 30 sail of the line, 6. frigates and 4 cutters, on the 4th September, Start bearing N. E. 14 leagues, standing up Channel: he spoke with one of the fleet, and was informed they had not seen the Spaniards. He afterwards spoke with a brig from Gibraltar, who assured him that it was all peace.

By Capt. Ward, who arrived at Boston the 23d inst. from Martinique, we learn, that the commotions which have so long agitated that island have produced a melancholly scene of human carnage. Our readers will recollect, that there are two implacable parties in that Island. Count Damas (the Governor,) the principal planters, the King's troops, and free mulattoes, form one party which is denominated the Royalists; the other party is formed of the inhabitants of St. Pierre, and some of Fort Royal, who are called the Revolutionists. In a former tumult, the latter executed several mulattoes; which occasioned the expedition against St. Pierre, commanded by Count Damas, and the Viscount de Ponteves Gien. The ringleaders of the mob who murdered the mulattoes, were apprehended—some were committed to goal, and others sent to *France*, and tranquility was there by restored for a time. Since then the St. Pierre *Revolutionists* have demanded of the Governor, that the prisoners in goal should be liberated, the suits commenced against those sent to *France*, stopped, the Mulattoes disarmed, and *Fort Bourbon*, put into their possession. These the Governor could not comply with; but the *Revolutionists* found means to get possession of *Fort Bourbon*, on which the Governor and his officers retired to *Gourmon*, where the Assembly was sitting; and the *St. Pierre* people fitted out 5 cutters, to prevent supplies going to that part of the island. The Governor also took measures to stop all supplies for the *Revolutionists* in Fort Bourbon. In consequence of which the garrison were obliged to send out large parties to collect subsistence from the Plantations: One of these parties, on a marauding expedition, was attacked by the mulattoes and negroes (whom the planters had armed for the protection of their property) and being overpowed by numbers, were obliged to retreat to a cane field—to this the negroes, &c. immediately set fire, and as the *Revolutionists* issued therefrom, massacred them without distinction to the number of 784; with the lofs of only 5 or 6—Capt. Ward had the account of the numbers killed, from officers who counted the dead bodies. The planters have since solemnly sworn, never to carry any more of their produce to the market of St. Pierre; and the Count Damas was preparing for an expedition against that city, which he was determined to bring to submission, or reduce to ashes. In this unhappy situation was the island, when Capt. Ward left it.

Thomas Chittenton, Esq. is elected governor of the state of Vermont, vice his Excellency Gov. *Robinson*.

Of the three National Representatives for the state of New-Hampshire, the Hon. *Samuel Livermore* only is elected. *Nicholas Gilman* and *Jeremiah Smith*, Esq'rs. are the two next highest candidates.

Hon. *William Paterson* Esq. Senator of the United States, is elected Governor of the State of New Jersey by the Legislature of said State.

The Hon. *Oliver Ellsworth*, is re-elected a Senator of the United States, by the legislature of Connecticut.

Extract of a letter from New-York, Oct. 1790.

I was this day informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has negociated a loan in Holland for nearly two millions of dollars pursuant to the late act of Congress, on advantageous terms.

The negotiation of a loan with the wary Hollanders, on favorable terms, strongly indicates that the funds of the United States are considered in Europe as an eligible depositum of property.

Friday morning last, about three o'clock, the Powder-Mill, near Frankford, belonging to Mr. *Joseph J. Miller*, of this city, blew up—There was about one ton of Powder in the Mill.

Sunday morning last, about 4 o'clock the Brew-House of Mr. *Hare*, in the Northern Liberties of this city, was discovered to be on fire; and notwithstanding the utmost exertions of the citizens, the greatest part of it was burnt.

Agriculture and manufactures appear to be rising in the estimation of the people of the United States, and with great reason—they form the surest basis of independence, and eventually prove the source of the greatest profit:—Commerce is little better than mere speculation—and very seldom realizes to the adventurer his high-raised expectations. It has lately been asserted in the newspapers of the United States, that one Farmer in Maryland sold from his last crop, twelve thousand bushels of Wheat: What commercial speculation, on a capital equal to the whole probable cost of this Wheat, would be equally productive on the most favorable calculation? And with respect to Manufactures, there can be little doubt that a large capital can be employed in several species of the coarser kind, to much greater advantage than in almost any mercantile enterprise. Duck of all kinds is now manufactured in the United States—and it has been said that coarse Woolens can be made and sold at a lower rate than they can be imported.

The security of property is one principal object of government: Contrast the present situation of the United States, in this particular, with that immediately preceding the adoption of the New Constitution, and how striking the difference! This conscious security, which is induced upon every citizen through the influence of the government, has diffused a new face over our affairs, and has called into operation the dormant funds of individuals, in such manner as to produce an influx of business in every branch, that has been productive of more solid profit to the Union at large, than perhaps ten times the amount of the expences of the general government.

PRICE CURRENT.——PUBLIC SECURITIES.

FINAL SETTLEMENTS 12*s. a* 12*s*2.

INDENTS 7*s. a* 7*s*2.

NEW LOAN, 6 pr. Cents——*few at Market*, about 14*s.*

LATEST ARRIVALS AT THIS PORT.

Schooner Dolphin, Williams, (N. C.) 10 days.
——— Minerva, Litchfield, do. 7
Sloop Friendship, Beaks, St. Croix, 24
—— Richmond, Block, Virginia, 9
—— Millia, Spicer, (N. C) 10.

☞ *SUBSCRIBERS in the City and State of New-York—and to the Eastward as far as Boston, will please to pay their arrearages to Mr.* P. Wetmore, *at the Post-Office, New-York—who will also receive subscriptions for the Gazette.*

On MONDAY the first inst. was published,
By CAREY, STEWART, and Co.

The American Museum,

For OCTOBER, 1790.

CONTAINING as usual, a variety of original and interesting *ESSAYS*, in prose and verse.

Improvements and Additions to Mr. BOWEN'S

Exhibition of Wax-Work,

Viz.

HIS Excellency *Benjamin Franklin*, Esq.——A *Philadelphian Beauty.*——*Peace*, (an elegant figure) with her Olive Branch. ——*Plenty*, with wreaths of Flowers, basket of Fruit, &c.

☞ *TICKETS, at one quarter dollar, may be had at Mr.* JAMES BRYSON'S, *No.* 4, *Third, below Market Street; where the exhibition is open from* 10 *o'clock in the Morning, until* 9 *every Evening.*

N. B. MINIATURE and PORTRAIT PAINTING done at the same place, on reasonable terms.

Philadelphia, Oct. 30, 1790.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
October 14, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, That *Proposals* will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treasury, to the 30th day of November next, inclusive, for the supply of all *Rations* which may be required for the use of the United States, from the first day of January to the thirty-first day of December 1791, both days inclusive, at *Springfield*, in the State of Massachusetts, and the Post of *West-Point*, in the State of New-York.

The Rations to be supplied, are to consist of the following Articles, *viz.*

One pound of Bread or Flour,
One pound of Beef, or ¾ of a pound of Pork,
Half a gill of Rum, Brandy, or Whisky,
One quart of Salt,
Two quarts of Vinegar,
Two pounds of Soap,
One pound of Candles,
} pr. 100 rations.

Separate Proposals may be made for each place, specifying the lowest price pr. ration.——No credit is required.

DISCOURSES ON DAVILA.

No. XXIII.

Utrumque regem, ſua multitudo conſalutaverat.

EACH party expected its own regent. The ancient uſage, and laws often confirmed by the States, called of right to the function, the King of Navarre. But what a reverſe? What an appearance? To conſide the perſon of the young King, and the government of the kingdom to a Prince ſuſpected of a conſpiracy againſt the ſtate, detained as a priſoner, and the accomplice of a brother condemned to death!

The *Guiſes* had governed with ſupreme authority under the late King, and attempted the moſt violent meaſures. By committing to them the ſame power, it was eaſy to follow the ſame plan and execute the ſame deſigns. But they were not of the royal blood: how, commit to them the tutorage of a young King, contrary to all the laws of the monarchy? What envy, what jealouſy, what oppoſitions would they not have to contend with, from the nobility and the grandees, who would be diſcontented with their power, and aſpire to deſpoil them of it?

The States had ſometimes confided the regency to the mothers of Kings, during their minority, and in the preſent competition of ſo many intereſts and contending factions, it was not prudent to place in other hands, the life of the King, and the conſervation of the ſtate.—But a woman, a ſtranger, without partiſans, and without ſupport, could ſhe maintain her ground againſt two ſuch powerful factions, ready to ſupport their pretenſions by the force of arms? The *Guiſes*, foreſeeing what might eaſily happen, leagued themſelves with the Cardinal de *Tournon*, the Duke de *Nemours*, the Marſhals de *Briſſac* and *Saint Andre*, *Sippiere*, governor of Orleans, and many other great Lords, with whoſe influence they reinforced their party, to defend their lives and preſerve their power. The King of Navarre, conceiving happier hopes for the future, united, more ſtrictly than ever, with the *Chatillons*, the Admiral and Cardinal, the Prince de *Porcien*, *Jarnac*, and many others of their partiſans. He ſecretly armed his friends, and diſpatched courier after courier to the Conſtable. The two parties, having thus placed themſelves in a poſture of defence, the whole court, and the troops divided themſelves among them, and even the deputies of the States took their party, each one following his paſſions, his intereſt, or his principles.

Never did the neceſſity of a third mediating power, or an umpire, appear more plainly than in this caſe. Had there been a conſtitution in France, and had that conſtitution provided, as it ought to have done, a third party, whoſe intereſt and duty it ſhould have been to do juſtice to the other two, and every individual of each, there would have been little danger to the peace, liberty or happineſs of the people: for ſuch an intermediate authority, by doing juſtice to all ſides, would have been joined and ſupported by the honeſt and virtuous of all ſides, and by this means would have controuled both parties by the laws. But in this inſtance it ſeemed impoſſible to form a third party. Agitation and terror reigned every where. It was dreaded every moment that the friends of the King of Navarre, and thoſe of the *Guiſes* would come to blows. All their meaſures and devices tended mutually to deſtroy each other. Nature itſelf, however, without much aid from any conſtitution, produced an effect. Although this unbridled ardor of ruling, inflamed as it was by private animoſities, hindered not the two parties from rendering publickly their obedience to the King, this ſubmiſſion had no other principle than a jealouſy and mutual apprehenſion, that the one party would ſnatch from the other the firſt place in the government. This motive only, and not any reſpect for a conſtitution, had made both parties eager to appear to be the firſt to do homage to Charles the IXth: and on the day of the death of his brother, he was unanimouſly recognized as lawful ſovereign. This ſtep tended inſenſibly to reeſtabliſh order and authority. The Queen-mother ſaw that it would not be ſafe to truſt the life of her young children, nor the adminiſtration of the ſtate, to either of the parties, one of which was extremely irritated and embittered, and the other full of aſſurance and haughty pretenſions, both well ſupported and ready to proceed to the laſt extremities. She deſired to continue miſtreſs of her children, and of the government of the ſtate: She propoſed, to this end, to remain as a mediatrix; and thought that the two parties, unable to agree among themſelves, and neither being unable to triumph over the other, they would both unite in her favor, and abandon to her, by concert, an authority which the oppoſition of their competitors would hinder them from obtaining for themſelves. We ſee in this inſtance that the tripple balance, is ſo eſtabliſhed by providence in the conſtitution of nature, that order, without it, can never be brought out of anarchy and confuſion. The laws therefore ſhould eſtabliſh this equilibrium, as the dictate of nature and the ordinance of providence.

(To be continued.)

EDUCATION.

Extract from the Charge of the Hon. Chief Juſtice PICKERING, *to the Grand Jury, at the opening of the Supreme Judicial Court, at Dover, Sept.* 14.

THE reaſon given by SOLON for not providing a law againſt parricides, might be aſſigned for not compelling a free and enlightened people to keep ſchools, namely, that he thought it impoſſible any could be guilty of ſo unnatural a barbarity. One would conceive it equally unneceſſary to make a law requiring a parent to love his children; for the ſame affection, duly regulated, would prompt him to provide for their inſtruction; this is a duty every parent owes to his offſpring—every citizen to his country—and every man to his God. If a child ſhould be brought up without a common education, it is more than probable he muſt drudge through life, become a ſervant to all—the dupe and ſport of the crafty and deſigning. Though knowledge alone, may better the head more than the heart, yet, without it, the heart cannot be good. An early and good education is the moſt probable mean to preſerve a child from the devious paths of vice, and lead him in thoſe of rectitude—"Train up a child in the way he ſhould go, and when he is old he will not depart from it."

Having glanced at the natural and moral conſequences of this cruel neglect, let us for a moment advert to the political. If knowledge and learning, generally diffuſed through a community, be eſſential to the preſervation of a free government, then the want of theſe, muſt inevitably prove its deſtruction. Where ignorance prevails, tyranny triumphs; for the truth of which we have the concurrent teſtimony of ancient and modern hiſtory, confirmed by our own obſervation. Can we then neglect the education of the riſing generation, the hope of our land, when their and our all, ſo greatly depends upon it? Let us rouſe from our ſupineneſs, and emulate each other in promoting the means, and cheriſhing the intereſt of literature! Did America ever need men of learning and knowledge more than at the preſent juncture! Or will the period ſhortly arrive, when ſhe will no longer want ſuch characters to fill the various departments in the national or ſtate government?

MORAL SENTIMENTS.

VIRTUE is not the *ſole* qualification, but is a *primary* qualification for a good ruler. It is neceſſary in regard to the preſent adminiſtration of government: and it is no leſs neceſſary in regard to the virtue and happineſs of the riſing generation. If we aid and encourage the promotion of a vicious citizen, whatever talents he may poſſeſs, we are guilty of a kind of treaſon againſt the State, by committing it into hands, in which it cannot ſafely be truſted; and we haſten corruption and ruin on thoſe who are to ſucceed us, by putting a kind of ſanction on vice and holding up honor as its motive. As long as a free people beſtow honor with diſcretion, their government will be upholden in righteouſneſs, they will be ſafe and happy under it, and their children will receive it pure from their hands. But if their elections ſhould become corrupt, and their appointments ſhould be made without regard to virtuous merit, they may ſee their freedom hovering to depart: ſhe breathes only in a pure atmoſphere: a contaminated air ſoon expels her. A corrupt and degenerate people are unworthy of her ſmiles; and they will not long enjoy them.

IF I were to adviſe a young man how he might riſe to honor, one of my firſt leſſons would be, CULTIVATE A MODEST OPINION OF YOURSELF. There is not a more deſpicable character than an arrogant conceited youth. If you aſſume airs of ſelf-importance, you may be aſſured of univerſal contempt. If in all companies you engroſs the converſation, obtrude your own opinion on thoſe who are wiſer than you, and treat their's with neglect; if you make yourſelf the ſubject of your diſcourſe, and repeat, with ſelf-applauſe, what you have ſaid on ſuch an occaſion, how ſolidly you once confuted ſuch a man, and how wittily you anſwered another, you may be pleaſed with the diſplay of your talents; but you will paſs with others only for an impertinent coxcomb. I have heard it remarked of Doctor *Franklin*, that in converſation he ſeldom appeared confident of his own opinion, or directly contradicted the opinion of any in the company. He ſuggeſted his ſentiments by way of enquiry; and while he was capable of inſtructing, ſeemed to ſuppoſe all better informed than himſelf. He communicated his thoughts without apparent deſign. He ſeemed to aim at his own information.

(American Mercury.)

LONDON.

The late Dr. JAMES MALONE'S *Recipe for a cold, which he moſt ſtrenuouſly recommended.*

TAKE a large tea-cup full of linſeed, two penny worth of ſtick liquorice, and a quarter of a pound of ſun raiſins. Put theſe into two quarts of ſoft water, and let it ſimmer over a ſlow fire till it is reduced to one; then add to it a quarter of a pound of brown ſugar-candy powder, a table ſpoonful of old rum, and a table ſpoon full of the beſt white wine vinegar or lemon juice.

Note. The rum and vinegar are beſt to be added only to the quantity you are going immediately to take; for, if it is put into the whole, it is apt in a little time to grow flat.

Drink half a pint at going to bed, and take a little when the cough is troubleſome.

This recipe generally cures the worſt of colds in two or three days, and if taken in time may be ſaid to be almoſt an infallible remedy. It is a moſt ſovereign and balſamic cordial for the lungs, without the opening qualities which endanger freſh colds in going out. It has been known to cure colds that have been almoſt ſettled in conſumptions in leſs than three weeks.

CHARLESTON, (S. C.) Oct. 18.

☞ *CAUTION TO MARINERS.*

THE Commiſſioners of Pilotage for the port of Charleſton, (S. C.) give notice, that a *Wind Mill* has lately been erected on the the point of *Cape-Roman*, which, at a diſtance, has the appearance of a Light-Houſe, and may have the effect to deceive ſtrangers approaching the coaſt.——In falling in with the *Wind Mill*, you muſt not come into leſs than ſeven fathoms water.—bringing it to bear N N. W. you are abreaſt of the point of *Cape-Roman* ſhoal, and and Charleſton Light-Houſe then bears S. W. by W. diſtance 12 leagues.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30.

Extract of a letter from James Stimpſon, Eſq. Ruſſian Conſul, at Gibraltar, Auguſt 30, 1790.

"By this opportunity, I have thought well to forward a diſpatch for the Preſident of the United States, committed to my care, and which I requeſt you to forward. I truſt it conveys an aſſurance of peace towards you with the new Emperor of Morocco. Spain is the only nation with whom he has hitherto ſhewn any diſpoſition to quarrel. He has demanded Ceuta, which has been refuſed him, and he is making preparations for beſieging the garriſon; an undertaking I am ſatisfied he is by no means equal to. An Ambaſſador from Spain has been lying in Tangier Bay theſe 16 days, with a very great preſent for the Emperor, but will not land until he ſhall agree to give up all pretenſions to Ceuta, which he has not yet done.

"The Portugueſe ſquadron continues to be ſtationed here during the ſummer months, for the purpoſe of preventing the Algerines from paſſing to the Weſtward, which we have reaſon to believe they do effectually. I continue firmly of opinion that you have but very little chance of making peace with Algiers, during the preſent Dey's life. His death may, according to the courſe of nature be daily expected. Incloſed I ſend you a liſt of the 14 ſurviving Americans at Algiers, on the 9th laſt month, ſix I find died of the plague in '87 and '88. I have taken the liberty of writing The Preſident ſome particulars on the ſubject."

"Priſoners names: Ship Dolphin, *Capt. O'Brian*, *Andrew Montgomery*, *Jacob Jenavier*, *William Patterſon*, *Philip Sloap*, *Peleg Loring*, *John Robertſon*, *James Hall*: Schooner Mary, *Capt. Stevens*, *Alexander Forſyth*, *James Carhart*, *George Smith*, *John Gregory*, and *James Hermett*."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 28, 1790.

NOTICE is hereby given, that propoſals will be received at the Office of the Secretary of the Treaſury, until the 31ſt day of December next incluſive, for the building of a LIGHT HOUSE, nearly of the dimenſions propoſed by the late Commiſſioners of Virginia and Maryland, upon the lot of land on Cape Henry, in the County of Princeſs Ann, and State of Virginia, lately ceded for that purpoſe to the United States. It is deſired, that the propoſals may leave the election, whether the building above the foundation ſhall be of brick or ſtone, and as the coſt and charges of thoſe materials vary, it is expected, that a correſponding difference will be made in the terms offered.

The foundation of the Light-Houſe is to be of ſtone, and ſunk to the depth of thirteen feet below the water table, over the top of which the pavement is to be laid. The diameter thereof is to be twenty ſeven feet ſix inches, with a vacancy of about nine feet in the centre.

The diameter of the baſe is to be twenty ſix feet, at which place the thickneſs of the walls is to be ſix feet. The height from the bottom of the water table to the top of the ſtone work is to be ſeventy two feet, where the diameter is to be ſixteen feet ſix inches, and the thickneſs of the walls three feet. The form is to be an octagon, having three windows in the eaſt, and four in the weſt. If it be built of brick, it is to be faced with the glaſſy kind, if of ſtone, it is to be faced with hewn or hammer-dreſſed ſtone.

On the top of the ſtone work is to be a floor of joiſts, bedded therein, planked over and covered with copper, extending about two feet eight inches beyond the wall, thereby forming an eve, which is to be finiſhed with a cornice, the whole having a deſcent from the centre ſufficient to throw off the water.

The lanthorn is to be ſupported by eight poſts of wrought Iron of three inches ſquare and twenty feet in length, ten feet of which are to be wrought into the ſtone wall on the inner part at each corner. The diameter of it is to be ten feet, leaving a platform on the ouſide thereof of about ſix feet in width. All the work above this is to be of iron and copper. The lanthorn is to be ten feet high, having a ſemicircular roof of five feet more, with iron rafters covered with copper. The whole ſpace between the poſts ſupporting the lanthorn, is to be occupied by the ſaſhes, which are to be made of iron, each ſaſh is to have twenty-eight panes of glaſs, twelve by fourteen inches. One of the ſaſhes on the ſouth weſt ſide is to be hung with hinges for a door to go out upon the platform, from the outer part of which to the roof of the lanthorn is to be a frame of iron covered with a net work of ſtrong braſs wire, to preſerve the glaſs from injuries by hail and flights of birds in the night.

The rafters of the lanthorn are to be well faſtened to an iron hoop, over which is a copper funnel, through which the ſmoke may paſs into a large copper ventilator in the form of a man's head, capable of containing one hundred gallons. This head is to be ſo placed as to be turned by a large vane on the ſpire above it, that the hole for venting the ſmoke may always be to the leeward. Eight dormant ventilators of ſix inches diameter are to be fixed in the roof of the lanthorn.

A cloſe ſtove is to be provided and fixed in the lanthorn, which is to be furniſhed with eight lamps, each capable of containing ſix quarts, hung in two tiers over each other tranſverſely. There are to be ſix flights of ſtairs to aſcend to the lanthorn, the entrance to which is to be by a door covered with copper. The building is to be furniſhed with two conductors, to ſecure it from the effects of lightning.

A frame houſe is to be built for the keeper, twenty feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with a frame kitchen; the whole to be finiſhed with lath and plaiſter.

A vault for the ſtorage and ſafe keeping of the oil is to be built of ſtone at a convenient diſtance, twelve feet wide, and twenty in length. It is to be arched, and covered with earth or ſand, over which a ſhed is to be built, and it is to be furniſhed with eight ſtrong cedar ciſterns with covers, each capable of containing two hundred gallons of oil. The entrance is to be ſecured by a ſtrong door.

Good ſecurity for the faithful performance of the contract will be expected. Payments on account will be made at proper ſtages of the work, and the balance will be paid on its completion: or, if a ſuitable difference ſhould be made in the terms, caſh will be advanced for the purchaſe of materials and proviſions.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Sept. 20, 1790.

IT is hereby made known, that the following arrangement has been adopted towards carrying into execution the Act, making proviſion for the debt of the United States, viz.

Loan-Office Certificates, and thoſe iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of accounts in the ſeveral States, will be receivable only at the Treaſury and by the reſpective Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were reſpectively iſſued. The Certificates iſſued by the Regiſter of the Treaſury, by the Pay Maſter General and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of the Accounts of the Quarter Maſter's, Commiſſary's, Hoſpital, Cloathing, and Marine Departments, Indents of Intereſt, and Bills of Old Emiſſion, will be receivable indiſcriminately at the Treaſury and by the Commiſſioners of all the States. The ſituation of the Checks has dictated this arrangement for the greater ſecurity of the public againſt impoſitions by forged or counterfeit paper, and which the ſlaideta have been adopted from the ſame conſideration for the execution of the buſineſs are ſuch, that it will give facility and diſpatch, if applications from the Holders of Certificates of the Regiſter of the Treaſury and of the Paymaſter General, and Commiſſioner of Army Accounts, and of the Commiſſioners of the five Departments above mentioned, are made in the firſt inſtance at the Treaſury; and if applications from the Holders of Loan Office Certificates, and Certificates iſſued by the Commiſſioners for the adjuſtment of Accounts in the reſpective States, are made in like manner to the Commiſſioners of Loans within the States in which they were iſſued. Transfers can afterwards be made to any Office that the Proprietors of theſe Certificates may deſire.